



# Macy's

**Opens Talks With  
Local 1-S for  
New Pact**

— Page 5

**1,500**

**Members of '65'  
Facing Feb. 1 Strike at**

**Revlon**

— Page 5



# New Liberal Coalition Shaping Up Behind Kennedy in Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PAI)—A progressive coalition of liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans looms as a real possibility in the 87th Congress. If such a coalition does succeed in overcoming the combination of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans, it will mean that for the first time in a score of years Congress will be in position to pass critically-needed social welfare legislation.

Of course, much of this is speculation in political circles, but it is buttressed by some significant developments in both the House and the Senate.

In the House, following the Democratic caucus, liberal Democrats scored an important step toward restricting the power of the House Rules Committee to pigeon-hole critically-

needed liberal legislation. Speaker Sam Rayburn, in a show of power with Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith, was given backing to add two liberal or moderate Democrats to the membership of the Committee—sufficient to back President Kennedy's program.

Another telltale sign of what might happen in the Senate came in a fight which the liberals lost by a four-vote margin. This was whether the Senate should send to the Senate Rules Committee the issue of a change in Senate rules which would limit the effectiveness of the filibuster. The liberal, pro-civil rights group in the Senate opposed such action since it would take a two-thirds vote to send the bill back to the floor, dimming any prospects of civil rights legislation.

However, a close study of this vote is most revealing. The liberals lost only because there was an alliance between Minority Leader Dirksen and Majority Leader Mansfield.

On the Democratic side 32 Senators sided with Mansfield, but of this number as many as 14 would probably vote for the Kennedy program. These include such acknowledged liberals as Bartlett of Alaska, Byrd of West Virginia, Gore of Tennessee, McGee of Wyoming, Monroney of Oklahoma and Yarborough of Texas.

The 31 Democrats who voted—with Sen. Humphrey—against the motion are recognized as liberals and, with rare exceptions, can all be counted on to vote for progressive legislation in the future, too. What is even more significant is the fact that 15 Republicans deserted their leader, Dirksen, and voted with the liberal Democrats. Unquestionably a few of these Republicans may oppose the Kennedy program in the future, but most of them have already spoken out in favor of much that the new President is seeking.

## Reasons for the Change

The question naturally arises as to just what brought about this change.

A liberal Democrat in the White House is probably the decisive factor in the change. It will be recalled that in the last eight years many liberal Republicans voted against progressive legislation under the most extreme pressure from the White House. This pressure works in many ways. Certainly, it can affect the contributions received by Congressmen from official party committees. The boys who follow the line are rewarded; frequently the nonconformists are not.

Patronage, too, is a powerful weapon. Now, this weapon is in the hands of liberal Democrats since they control the White House. A large number of conservative Democrats who voted with the conservative Republicans last year will probably be having some second thoughts in the 87th Congress.

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## WORTH QUOTING . . .

*What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too lofty, too ennobling unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. . . . We want more school-houses and less jails; more books and less arsenals; more learning and less vice; more constant work and less crime; more leisure and less greed; more justice and less revenge; in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright.*

—Samuel Gompers

## Retail Moguls Open Fight On Minimum Wage Bill

NEW YORK CITY—The opening guns in the 1961 retail industry campaign to thwart extension of the federal minimum wage law to cover retail employees was fired Jan. 10 at the convention of the National Retail Merchants Assn. The NRMA, formerly called the National Retail Dry Goods Association, is composed of department stores and other large retail firms.

Edward L. Field, personnel director of the giant department store chain, Allied Stores Corp., warned that "a very grave threat" for retail stores is posed by the prospect of extending Federal wage and hour regulations. Also sounding a similar warning to the NRMA delegates was Sen. Barry Goldwater, the ultra-conservative Republican department store owner.

Goldwater's message to the convention attacked the use of union funds for such "political" purposes as promotion of a candidate, a party or a program.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO legislative staffers in Washington are readying material to back up labor's proposals for minimum wage law amendments. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has put his department's specialists to work drafting an Administration bill that would boost the minimum to \$1.25 an hour and extend coverage to millions of retail employees.

## RWDSU TOUR BY JET TO EUROPE

### Seats Are Going Fast!

They're going fast! Seats on the Sabena Belgian World Airlines jet plane that will transport the 1961 RWDSU Tour to Europe are filling up at a fantastic rate. And no wonder, with a complete 27-day package offered at the bargain rate of only \$660.

And what a bargain it is: On Monday, May 29, the union



members (and their families) will board a luxurious Boeing 707 jetliner which has been chartered from Sabena, Belgian World Airlines. Less than seven hours later, they'll land in London to begin a fabulous tour of Europe that will take them through England, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco.

The \$660 figure will include all air and land transportation, fine hotel accommodations, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, sightseeing and a host of extras. It even includes such fine entertainment as the Folies Bergere in Paris and the Opera in Rome.

Because this is a group travel charter flight, the cost of round-trip air transportation to and from Europe is only \$243—a good deal less than half the lowest "economy" rate charged by the airlines. This cost is included in the \$660 price of the entire 27-day tour.

As this issue of The Record goes to press, practically all of the seats reserved for air-transportation-only passengers have been filled. However, a waiting list is being set up to fill any vacancies that may occur. The fare for air transportation is \$243 round-trip from N.Y. to London, and returning from either Paris or Brussels.

There are still a number of places open on the \$660 package tour, but they're going fast too. So if you're interested, you'll have to act fast.

Participation in the tour is limited to union members and members of their immediate families who accompany them (member's husband, wife, child or parent). Fill in the coupon below and mail it, with stamped, self-addressed envelope, to RWDSU Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.

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☐ I am interested in the complete tour at \$660.

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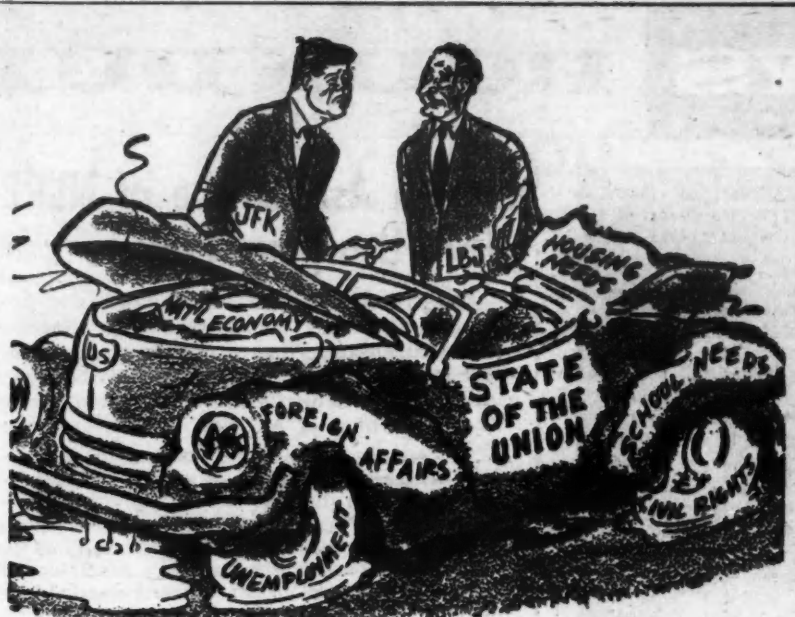
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"IT BELONGED TO AN ARMY MAN WHO HARDLY EVER DROVE IT."

## AFL-CIO Leaders Pledge Aid To President Kennedy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On the eve of his inauguration as the nation's 35th chief executive, Pres. John F. Kennedy received renewed pledges of support from organized labor as he faced domestic and international challenges in the White House.

Kennedy met with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, presidents of national and international unions and other labor officials at Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described as a "purely social" get-together.

With the new President at the meeting with the 35 union leaders was Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, former special counsel to the AFL-CIO.

Meany told reporters at a press conference following the nearly half-hour long session that Kennedy had expressed his appreciation for the support labor gave him in the campaign.

The AFL-CIO president assured Kennedy: "We are supporting you, you have our complete cooperation, and what is probably more important, you have our prayers, too."

Meany quoted Kennedy as saying that the major problem facing America is to maintain U. S. standing in the free world. The AFL-CIO leader added that basic to that problem is the economic situation, adding that he was confident Kennedy's Administration would give the economic problem "its first attention."

"We told the President," he said, "that we are citizens first and trade unionists second."

The AFL-CIO president predicted that unemployment—which stood at 6.8 percent of the labor force in mid-December—would soar past the 7 percent mark by the time the January figure is made public.

Meany told the press conference that Goldberg had talked to the labor leaders about the problems he would face in his new post as Secretary of Labor. He said Goldberg cited in particular the Landrum-Griffin Act, adding that he intended to enforce the law "with common sense as long as it is on the books."

# Deepening Recession, More Jobless Face New Administration

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—What is the true state of the nation as the new young Kennedy Administration assumes the leadership of the country?

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message to the Congress, declared that much constructive progress was accomplished during his eight years in office.

But there are others who are not anywhere nearly as optimistic as the retiring President was in his swan song. James Reston, writing in The New York Times, presents what many consider a far more realistic appraisal of what the new Administration faces:

"Kennedy himself has had a shock. He has come to the conclusion that there was not only some truth in what he said in the campaign, but that the economy and the world situation are even worse than he thought."

To date, some 21 task forces have been set up by Kennedy to make independent studies in critical fields such as depressed areas, taxes, housing, medical care, the economy, etc. These task forces have been staffed by some of the country's most renowned experts. What they have reported has not been pretty.

### Misleading Impression

The Kennedy experts see the current recession, for example, through eyes of alarm. They can no longer be tagged "doom and gloom" artists. They are dealing with brutal facts.

On the question of unemployment, for example, the latest Labor Department report shows that 6.8 percent of the work force is currently without jobs. This is the highest total for a December since the pre-World War II period.

The question which also faces the Kennedy Administration is whether these reports, bad as they are, tell the true story of unemployment.

There are many economists who believe that the total of fully-plus-partially unemployed workers might well exceed 10 or 12 percent of the labor force.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has stressed that he sees his job as presenting the full truth to the American people. We can only wait for the new officers in the Labor Department to analyze the picture and present us with the facts. This is true of other departments, too.

The rate of economic growth in this nation since 1953 has been about 2.6 percent. This is the very lowest among

## Jobless Rise Million In One Month

WASHINGTON (PAI)—New unemployment compensation claims reported by the Department of Labor indicate that joblessness is reaching record heights for the post-World War II period.

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant to the secretary of labor, told a press conference that the new statistics showed that unemployment was at least 5.5 million and probably higher. This would mean a jump in excess of one million and the highest total since 1938. The mid-December figure was 4.5 million, or 6.8 percent of the labor force.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said that he viewed with "grave concern" these new statistics and that he had discussed the problem with President Kennedy. Goldberg said that the Administration, particularly the Department of Labor, is working on a series of proposals in this field which would be announced shortly.

the industrial nations of the world. This has led to both American and foreign capital being invested abroad, and a consequent U.S. balance of payments in poor shape. Under Eisenhower the stress has been on consumer goods, at the expense of such things as hospitals, schools, housing, and so on. Now even the consumer goods production and sales are on the decline. There are those who feel we may now be in a recession far worse than any since the great crash of 1929.

Whether this is true or not, the state of the nation is not healthy. Millions of jobless and hungry people can testify to this. Eight years is a long time to stand still in a period of rapid national and international developments.

# Kennedy Sounds Eloquent Cry for Peace, Freedom

By ALEXANDER UHL

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Before a vast audience jamming the dramatically snow-covered plaza in front of the national Capitol, President John F. Kennedy in his inaugural address sounded a "trumpet summons" to the American people to wage "a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

It was an unusually eloquent inaugural address, one of the shortest on record—barely 15 minutes in length—lyrical in its phrases, deeply moving in the earnestness of its call for a renewal of national greatness and determination.

Virtually all of the speech was devoted to the cold war. There were powerful warnings that the United States would defend its freedom to its last breath against international communism both abroad and in our own hemisphere; but there was also a new offer of cooperation, of negotiation, of beginning afresh.

It was a speech addressed as much to the peoples of all the world as it was to the people of the United States, for Kennedy called upon them as his "fellow citizens of the world" to work for the freedom of man, as he promised the United States would do.

Almost immediately in his address, Kennedy issued the stern warning:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to

friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a cold and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today.

"Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty." With that as a basis, the new President pledged:

- The loyalty of faithful friends "to those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share."

- The promise of our word to the newly-freed nations that "one form of colonial control shall not have passed merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny."

- Our best efforts "to those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of misery" to help them help themselves. These efforts, he said, should be made, not because the communists are doing it, or because it would bring votes, "but because it is right."

- A special promise to "our sister republics south of our border" to convert our good words into good deeds "in a new alliance for progress." This pledge was accompanied by a powerful renewal of the spirit of the historic Monroe Doctrine in the warning: "And let

every other power know that that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house," an obvious reference to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

- Every American effort to make the United Nations stronger and "to enlarge the area to which its writ may run."

Finally, the new President called on the Soviet Union, without mentioning it by name, for a renewal by both sides of "the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction."

Declaring that the United States must be strong and never negotiate out of weakness, Kennedy then said: "So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate."

He asked "both sides" to explore the problems that divide us and "for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms . . . And if a beachhead of cooperation can be made in the jungles of suspicion, let both sides join in the next task, creating not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved forever."

"All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days," he continued. "Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our life time on this planet. But let us begin."



## Goldberg Helps Settle N. Y. Tugboat Strike

NEW YORK (PAI)—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has already given the nation a dramatic illustration of the role that he will be playing in the Kennedy Administration.

Even before he had a chance to put his feet under his desk in the Labor Department he responded to an invitation of New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller, flew to New York and helped to settle a tugboat strike which had shut down rail commuter service for some 100,000 people in the New York-New Jersey area.

Goldberg told a press conference that he went to New York after President Kennedy had asked him to do whatever he could to settle the dispute. He huddled with Rockefeller, New York Mayor Robert Wagner, three unions and eleven railroads involved, and after 14 hours a settlement was reached.

The three unions involved in the dispute are the Seafarers International Union, Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the Marine Engineers. The primary issue in the dispute, involving 660 harbor workers, was the work rules. The railroads were attempting to do just what they have sought to do with rail crews, cut the crews of the tug boats unilaterally.

Goldberg recommended that "each party, without prejudice to its current position, defer the question of crew-manning" until 60 days after the special railroad commission, headed by former Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, makes its report. The new Labor Secretary telephoned Mitchell, who agreed to the arrangement. Goldberg said that the commission would be "reconstituted," but in what way was not spelled out. After the report is made on the marine dispute, negotiations will be resumed.

The economic agreement in the dispute follows the recent railroad settlement. A 2 percent increase is retroactive to July 1, 1960. Another 2 percent increase will be given to workers March 1, 1961. Other contractual improvements were made in holiday and vacation pay and in partial elimination of various inequities.

## 'Legal Extortion' in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Missouri State AFL-CIO has urged every local union in the state to help finance the appeal of Edward M. Tod, director of community services for the St. Louis AFL-CIO, from a finding that he practiced law illegally when he represented injured and unemployed union members free of charge before state claims boards and commissions.

The state body characterized the charges against Tod by the State Bar Association as "a vicious attempt to legalize extortion." It asked all affiliated unions to contribute at least 5 cents per member to the Edward Tod Defense Fund to pay legal fees of \$15,000. Fund trustees are Pres. John I. Rollings of the State AFL-CIO and Sec. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis AFL-CIO.

"The privilege of serving your members before various boards and agencies—without a lawyer—is in danger," said Rollings in a message to all Missouri unions.



**UNIONIST APPOINTED:** Esther Peterson, 1, shown with Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, will head Women's Bureau for Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg. Previously legislative representative of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, Mrs. Peterson began trade union career in 1930's with Amalgamated Clothing Workers. She's mother of four children.

## New Laws Threatened To Halt Moonlighting

DETROIT (PAI)—If the job pinch gets any tighter, should Congress legislate against moonlighting—holding two or more jobs? Asher Lauren, labor writer for the Detroit News, reports that some Congressmen are threatening to introduce legislation.

"Many contend," Lauren wrote recently, "that such legislation would be more beneficial from an economic viewpoint than present laws against moonlighting."

"Union advocates of a crackdown on moonlighting say the beneficial results are a matter of simple arithmetic—the latest government report on unemployment sums up the total jobless at 4,540,000—and the figure is expected to rise."

At the same time, the government estimates there are more than 3,000,000 American workers—nearly five out of every hundred employed—holding two jobs or more.

Resentment against moonlighting and moonlighters is mushrooming in many unions, including the UAW. At the UAW's recent skilled trades conference in Chicago, the delegates adopted a resolution demanding that the union take action.

## Union Asks Probe of NLRB For 'Usurping Powers'

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A full investigation of the National Labor Relations Board—which it charges "has usurped powers which the Congress never intended NLRB members to have"—is being demanded by the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA).

The demand was made as TWUA released a special, documented, 77-page report of its 14 years experience with the Taft-Hartley Act.

At a press conference here William Pollock, TWUA general president, urged that such an investigation be undertaken "not by a hastily-designated subcommittee of an already overburdened parent committee, but by a new select committee with funds and trained personnel to dig up facts even beyond the voluminous testimony our union is prepared to make immediately available."

The title of the 77-page report, "Almost Unbelievable," derives from a statement by a Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations which declared that "the extent and effectiveness of this opposition (to unionism) in the southern textile industry are almost unbelievable."

The report consists of a documented compilation of TWUA's experiences under the Taft-Hartley Act and concludes with proposed amendments to that law and the call for an investigation of the NLRB.

It recounts scores of cases detailing the power of large employers in the textile industry to frustrate unionism and describes their use of espionage, race hate, denial of freedom of association, intimidation through pressure by workers' creditors, discharge of union sympathizers, violence and gunplay, mill closings, mobilization of entire communities for anti-union activity, denial of free speech and assembly to union members in the south, the stalling of legal procedures, and the refusal to bargain even where the union has surmounted all of these obstacles and won an election.

All of these tactics are encouraged by the climate which the Taft-Hartley Act created and by the NLRB's distorted administration of that law, the report charges.

## Postmaster an Okay Guy

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Postmaster General J. Edward Day made an unprecedented visit to the headquarters of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks here just three days prior to assuming office. Day said a major reason for the visit was to seek advice from the union on how to reduce the postal deficit.

He also pledged an "open door" policy in his administration of the Post Office Department as he and three of his top aides met with the union's officers and 11-man National Executive Board.

Veteran union aides said it was the first time in their memory that the Cabinet officer in charge of the Post Office had sought out union leaders as he was about to take office. Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Federation described the occasion as "the mountain coming to Mahomet."

## 'Turning Point' for Clothing Workers Union

# Fiftieth Anniversary of Historic Chicago Strike

CHICAGO (PAI)—Fifty years ago this month some 8,000 Chicago clothing workers returned to their jobs after four months on strike.

By present day standards their gallant sacrifice merited them little. In terms of history, it was a different story. The hungry, weary strikers, who had suffered extreme brutality at the hands of the police, wrote a new page in labor-management relations which brought unionization to most of the men's clothing workers in the nation and peace to the industry.

The settlement had only three essential provisions: all employees were to return to work; there would be no discrimination against members because of union membership; and an arbitration committee of three would be set up to consider and adjust grievances.

This agreement between the workers who eventually organized ACWA and the owners of Hart, Schaffner & Marx—the nation's largest clothing firm—set a pattern which has continued down to this day.

Conditions in the Chicago clothing shops were deplorable and piece rates were being slashed. The workers were defenseless. Wages of \$7 a week were considered above average—and this for as much as 60 hours of work.

Just as important was the fear of arbitrary firing. Sidney Hillman, who became a strike leader and later the first president of the Amalgamated, testified at the time in these words:

"There is constant fear in the employees of being discharged without cause at all. The floor boss, as we called him, did not like a particular girl or man, and out he went. I remember we tried, all of us, to get in the good graces of the floor boss."

Over the years before 1910 Chicago had seen numerous walkouts and revolts against the system; all had failed. But when a group of girls walked out of a Hart, Schaffner & Marx pants shop on September 22, 1910, the spark set off a general strike of all the firm's employees. Soon they were joined by all of the city's 45,000 clothing workers and the support of many enlightened citizens.

It may have been largely the pressure of public and official opinion which forced the break. Joseph Schaffner, head of the firm, finally agreed to deal with the strikers, and after two earlier proposals had been rejected, the third was approved and the workers returned.

But the battle was far from over. Only at Hart's had anything been gained. The strikers from other companies were forced to return to work under the same

old conditions—and thus the seeds of another struggle were sown.

That struggle came five years later. In the meantime, however, a new union—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—had been born. At the helm of this new organization were Sidney Hillman and the other militants of 1910.

The Chicago struggle had much wider implications. Almost from the beginning, Chicago proved a prime source of strength to other areas. Union members in the city assessed themselves time and again to support clothing workers fighting for recognition elsewhere.

For more than a decade after 1915-16, Hillman and his associates rushed from city to city up and down the east coast and even hundreds of miles inland, bringing organization to restive workers in one city, rushing aid to a strike in another, negotiating a new contract in a third, persuading an employer to maintain an existing relationship in a fourth.

ACWA, however, looks back to the Chicago struggle of a half-century ago as the birth pangs of its development and effectiveness.



## R. H. Macy Unionists Open Pact Talks Feb. 1

NEW YORK CITY—The 8,300 members of Local 1-S have approved a series of contract demands to be presented to the R. H. Macy's department store management at forthcoming contract negotiations, Pres. Sam Kovenetsky announced.

The local's contract, covering employees at Macy's main, Herald Square store and four branch stores, expires Feb. 1 but has an automatic extension until Apr. 1.

The major issue in the negotiations, Kovenetsky said, will be job security as related to automation and changes in retailing.

"We expect a tough fight, although the company has shown an increase in volume and an even greater increase in its profit ratio," Kovenetsky said.

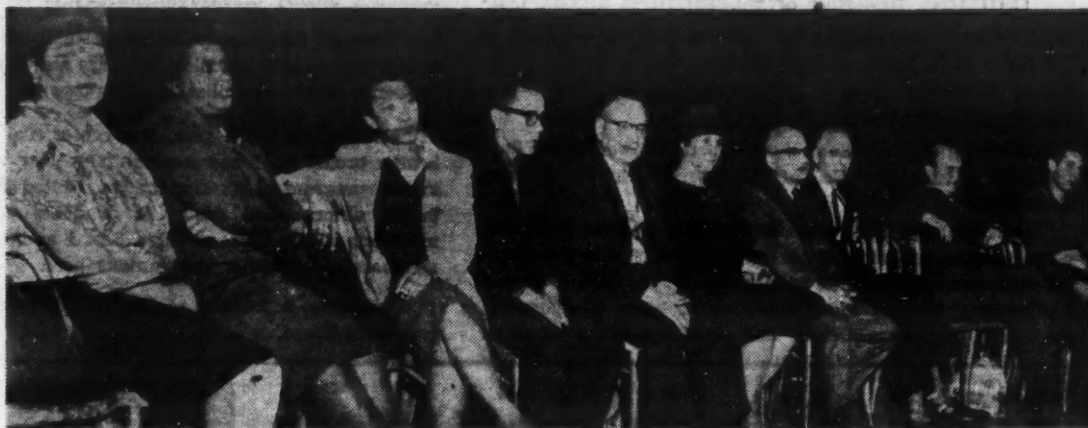
"The company is also looking to an increase in sales in 1961 and the opening of additional branch stores," he said.

### Approve 70 Contract Demands

Meeting by store, the local members approved 70 contract demands, which had been compiled from employees' suggestions by the local's 25-man negotiating committee, the executive board and the top officers, Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein, Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson and Kovenetsky.

The 70 contract demands include a substantial wage increase, a 35-hour work week with no reduction in pay, automatic progressions to reach maximum pay in 18 months, a \$1.50 hourly minimum, an increase in commission rates, adjustment of wage inequities, adequate job classifications and increased supper money.

The local's members also approved contract demands for a basic, fixed work crew in each department,



Members of Local 1-S negotiating committee are shown on platform during Jan. 18 meeting of R. H. Macy's union members to discuss contract demands. Macy's is world's largest department store.

premium pay for work done outside scheduled hours, a fourth week of vacation after 15 years of service, an improved health plan, optical and dental coverage, an increase in sick benefits to two-thirds of salary and an improvement in the pension plan.

The local's members voted unanimously to oppose management requests that they work on Washington's Birthday as weakening holiday provision standards won over the years.

"We stand on the eve of negotiations for a new contract," Kovenetsky told the Local 1-S members. "This is the most important single event in the life of the

union and of our members as trade unionists. The standard of living, the way we spend our working hours, the sense of security we have on the job—all these and many other consequences flow from the degree of success we achieve in negotiating improved conditions in the next contract. And I have emphasized again and again that such success will depend fundamentally on our own strength, sense of purpose and unity."

Macy employees at Herald Square and White Plains met to approve the contract demands Jan. 11, while Flatbush, Jamaica and Parkchester workers met Jan. 18.

## Local 670 Holds 48th Annual Entertainment-Dance Feb. 10



JOHN FINGER



THOMAS BAGLEY

NEW YORK CITY—Local 670 will hold its 48th annual ball at the Manhattan Center on Friday night, Feb. 10, it was announced by Pres. John Finger, Vice-Pres. Timothy Quill and Bus. Mgr. Thomas Bagley.

Earl Carpenter's band will play for dancing and there will also be entertainment for local members and their guests. Tickets for the ball, priced at \$1.50, are available at the door or at the union's office, 305 Broadway.

Members of the local are employed as stationary engineers, firemen and maintenance and building service employees in apartment and office buildings throughout the city.

## Revlon Strike Looms For 1,500 in Jersey

PASSAIC, N. J.—Contract negotiations between District 65 and the Revlon Co. have made little headway, Vice-Pres. Milton Reverby reported, adding that intensive strike preparations are under way. The union's contract, covering 1,500 workers at Revlon's plants in Passaic and Edison, N.J., expire Feb. 1.

The '65' members are seeking wage increases, revision of job classifications and description, and equal pay for equal work.

Revlon has made only one offer, an inadequate one, Reverby said, and "added insult to injury by presenting a list of demands that would change the union security provisions and in fact undermine the union."

Halting work at the plant for an hour, all Passaic Revlon workers met Jan. 26 to hear a report on the progress of the negotiations. They also discussed strike preparations and union benefits to strikers.

"We intend to see to it that no worker is starved out or loses his home or car in the event of a strike," Reverby said.

A pre-strike program was worked out under which committees will soon begin visiting merchants and bankers in the community to ask for their cooperation in case of a strike.

At Edison, 1,000 day and night shift workers jammed the nearby United Auto Workers hall Jan. 17 to hear a similar report.

Chairman Adrian D'Acosta and Org. Mack Harden are in charge of the strike preparations at the Passaic plant while chairman Mike O'Connell and Gen. Org. Frank Engelberg are heading the pre-strike planning at the Edison Revlon plant.



ELECTED TO HEAD LOCAL 593 in Taunton, Mass., for one-year term are Francis Orzechowski, (L) chief steward; Robert Rondeau, Bay State Council business agent, who installed officers; Edward Harnois, recording secretary; John Rego, vice-president; Pres. Carl Cushman and Sec.-Treas. Paul Blain.

## Tour Set of Italy, Israel, Greece

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1-S of the RWDSU is sponsoring a 23-day tour of Italy, Israel and Greece beginning on Friday, May 26. A few openings are still available. The total cost is \$814.

The tour of the three Mediterranean nations, by chartered turbo-jet aircraft, will enable the union vacationists to see some of the most striking examples of ancient and modern civilizations. First class hotels will be utilized all the way.

Members interested in joining the tour are advised that \$100 deposits must be submitted by Feb. 15, 1961. Checks should be made out to "Local 1-S Travel" and mailed or delivered to Local 1-S, 290 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.



## Union Eye Center Saves Sight

CHICAGO, Ill.—Half of the blindness among Chicago's trade unionists and among all Americans is needless and preventable, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson told a recent meeting of the Union Eye Care Center here.

Anderson also said that 30,000 Americans went blind during 1960, raising the total of blind persons in the country to 380,000.

Anderson said that many workers over 40 have glaucoma, an eye disease, and don't know it. "This condition is the greatest single cause of blindness in this country," he said. "Through finding and treating many unsuspected cases of glaucoma, the Union Eye Care Center has prevented many cases of

blindness among Chicago unionists and their families.

"One of the reasons for the establishment of the UEC is to make complete medical eye care and glasses available to workers and their families at prices they can afford," he said.

Now in its ninth year, the center was the first union health program of any kind in this city and is the only known program of its kind in the United States. The non-profit, union-owned center is available to 2,400 RWDSU members of the Chicago Joint Board and Local 194 and to members of 105 other local unions here.

Anderson, a founder of the center, is a member of its governing board.

## Officers, Stewards Of '390' Feted

CINCINNATI, O.—Sixty-five officers and stewards of Local 390 and their guests enjoyed a dinner and entertainment in their honor at the Hotel Sinton here Saturday night, Jan. 21. Reg. Dir. Gerald A. Hughes reported.

Local 390 represents production workers at the Kroger Co., a nationally-known food processor.

"Most of those in attendance went home with door prizes consisting, of course, of Kroger products, including hams, coffee, nuts, preserves and candy," Hughes said.

Speakers at the dinner were Dallas Clark, local business agent; Jack Steiger, AFL-CIO Community Services representative, and Hughes. Local Pres. Floyd Ray headed the arrangements committee.

## '379' Back Again at Creamery, Seeks to Reverse Defeat

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379 doesn't give up an organizing campaign without a fight. The local has again petitioned the NLRB to represent the 31 plant employees of the Westerville Creamery in Westerville, O., Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

"We are petitioning for the plant employees only," Ingles said, "while our campaign among the driver-salesmen is continuing."

Local 379 lost an election among the plant workers, a year ago by a close margin, but the company's broken promises and continued low wages have stimulated new interest in the union, Ingles said.

Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless is leading the Local 379 drive.

### Local Wins Back Pay for Two

The NLRB has found that the P. S. Truesdell Candy Co. here engaged in unfair labor practices when it fired Eulah Fitchpatrick and Hermione LaNier, two Local 379 supporters, during the local's organizing campaign at Truesdell.

The NLRB ruled that the two women were entitled to 134 hours' lost wages and preferential recall rights. The company was also required to post notice of the Board's decision and to advise employees of their right to organize.

Truesdell closed just before Christmas, having filled its Christmas candy orders, but it is expected to reopen at the end of the month.

"Local 379's campaign will reopen at the same time," Ingles said.

### Cream Cone Co. Talks Open

Negotiations are currently underway at the newest unit of Local 379, the employees of the Cream Cone Machine Co. here, Ingles also reported.

The 45 employees elected a bargaining committee during the holidays and the committee, led by chairman William Reynolds, has already held three meetings with the company's management.

"They are making real progress and a membership meeting is planned by the committee this week to report on the talks," Ingles said.

Cream Cone manufactures ice cream machinery.

Local 379 won an NLRB election among the employees Dec. 1 by a 25 to 13 vote.

## 'Million Dollar' Pact Achieved For 500 at Quaker in Iowa

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Local 110 has won a three-year agreement for 500 local members employed at the Quaker Oats plant here, Pres. Robert Ryan reported.

The total cost of the package is estimated at \$1,000,000 over three years, Ryan said.

The employees won across-the-board wage increases totaling 21 cents an hour, over three years—8 cents the first year, 6 cents the second and 7 cents the final year. The new contract brings the starting rate at Quaker to \$2.13 an hour for men and \$2.11 for women.

Other contract provisions give the workers an eighth paid holiday, the day after Thanksgiving; adjust wage inequities for 142 workers and increase shift premiums. The second shift premium was raised 1 cent to 8 cents and the third shift premium 2 cents to 12 cents. The union also won Dec. 26, 1960 as a paid holiday.

Close to 90% of the members present at the ratification meeting Jan. 8 voted to accept the agreement.

The local's previous contract with Quaker expired Dec. 22. The local has had a contract at the plant, one of the largest cereal factories in the world, since 1940.

David M. Richards, J. Robert Miller, Lavina Magillcuddy, W. George Sauerbury, William Zarifis, Glen Kloos, Garlod Ketchum and Ryan negotiated for the local.

## 16c Won at Nestle's in Ohio

MARYSVILLE, O.—Local 94 signed a new two-year contract with the Nestle Co. here on behalf of 135 employees Jan. 12, Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery reported. The package totaled 16 cents an hour.

The workers won 7 cents an hour across the board retroactive to Nov. 1, 6 cents in improvements in the health and welfare program as of Jan. 1, and a three-cent-an-hour general wage increase this coming Nov. 1.

"Various other changes in the contract will make it easier to engage in the everyday operation of a local union," Ulery said.

Two members work at Crestline, where Nestle operates a milk buying station. All the other employees produce powdered dairy food at Nestle's plant here.

Pres. Darwin Beightler, James Clark, John Lowe, John Smith, Francis Amerline and Ulery served on the local's bargaining committee.



IKE'S LEGACY TO KENNEDY: Symbolic of the economic recession and high unemployment facing the Kennedy administration is this line-up of jobless in Royal Oak, Mich. They are waiting to file their claims for job insurance benefits at the office of the Mich. Employment Security Comm.

## 'Happy Ending' to Long Talks Nets Raises at Ideal Milk

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Forty-five members of Local 612's Unit I ratified a one-year agreement with the Ideal Milk Co. dairy at a membership meeting held here Jan. 10, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

The members are employed at Ideal plants here and in Ashland, Ky.

The agreement, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1960, provides an 8-cents an hour wage increase for hourly employees and job reclassification for 13 of the 19 plant employees, ranging from 1 to 20 cents hourly.

Wholesale route salesmen won a \$1 monthly base pay raise, a .05% commission rate raise and three additional paid days off yearly while retail routemen won the \$4 monthly, a .1% commission increase and two additional days off each year.

Several sections of the agreement on

working conditions were also strengthened.

"The ratification vote of 29 to 1 bears out the general feeling of the negotiation committee that the many long sessions spent in negotiations over the past three months have come to a happy ending," Johnson said.

Serving on the bargaining committee were James Thornton, chairman of the unit, Bob Whitt, Fred Miller, Raymond Herles, Ruth Perry, Don Sanders and William Cordle from the Portsmouth plant, Harold Elswick and Jack Woods from the Ashland plant, and Johnson.



LIFE-SIZE ANIMALS such as these are delighting children at Louisville Free Public Library, thanks to Kentucky State AFL-CIO. First shown in AFL-CIO exhibit at Kentucky State Fair, they were donated to library's children section. Shown are the tired lion, cub-carrying kangaroo and cross-eyed giraffe.





**CONTRACT TALKS IN TROPICAL SETTING:** Bargainers for RWDSU and Farm House Frozen Foods in Miami, a division of Ward Baking Co., meet under palm trees. Seated are Int'l Rep. Harry Bush; James Egan, Ward industrial relations manager; Int'l Rep. Danny Klein and Guy Accola, plant manager. Standing, union committeemen Omar Raimbeau, Rolando Martinez, Alfred Kerrigan and Bernette Knitter and Amos Humphries, Ward's chief accountant. RWDSU won recent election at Farm House by 19 to 5 vote.

## First Pact Won for 25 at Bruno Warehouse in B'ham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Twenty-five new members of Local 261, warehouse employees of Bruno's Food Stores Inc., have won their first contract, Alabama RWDSU Council Org. Jack Fields reported.

The one-year agreement provides wage increases ranging from 9 to 25 cents an hour, five holidays, a dues checkoff, and standard RWDSU arbitration, seniority and grievance provisions.

The contract also provides one week's vacation after one year of service and two weeks after five years.

The warehouse workers were organized by Fields, assisted by Henry Jenkins, a member of Local 261 employed at Ward Baking Co. After Fields had signed up 21 of the 25 workers, Bruno's granted the local recognition without an election.

Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported that the Council and Hollywood Brands Inc. of Montgomery, a candy manufacturer, are making progress in their contract talks, which began May 25.

"We'll probably reach agreement in the near future," Daniel said.

The RWDSU won a 79-74 NLRB election victory at Hollywood early in May. Since then about 40 more Hollywood workers have joined the union, Daniel said. Hollywood employs about 165 workers.

## Poultry Firm Signs in Miami

MIAMI, Fla.—Local 885 signed its first agreement with Georgia Broilers of Florida Inc. Dec. 21 on behalf of the 15 employees of the firm, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported. Georgia Broilers is a poultry products wholesaler.

The one-year contract is worth about 23 cents an hour to the Local 885 members, Bush estimated. The workers won a 10-cent an hour wage increase, coverage under the Southeastern RWDSU union-industry welfare plan, sick leave, six paid holidays, an additional paid week's vacation after two years of service, overtime after 40 hours a week, seniority on lay-offs and recalls and arbitration procedures.

Before the union contract was signed, the workers had no paid holidays, no sick leave and a maximum of one week's vacation.

"The signing of the contract ended an 8-month organizational campaign," Bush said.

In an NLRB election held July 6, six employees voted for the union, five for no union and four ballots were challenged. When the NLRB counted the ballots in September, the union was certified by a 9 to 6 vote. Negotiations opened Oct. 24.

The local's negotiators were Aldin Hanna, Irving Robinson, Int'l Rep. Danny Klein and Bush.

## Merita Bakery in Charlotte Settles for \$9 Package; Health Plan, Pension Won

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Eighty salesmen and clerks have approved the terms of their first contract with the Merita Bakery here, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported. The terms of the agreement, estimated to total \$9 weekly over the contract's 31-month duration, were approved by salesmen at a meeting Jan. 17. The salesmen are employed here and at small warehouses in six other Carolina cities.

The RWDSU members won a \$3 weekly wage increase, a union health and welfare plan worth \$3.50 weekly, and a union pension plan worth \$2 weekly. The Merita employees will now save \$3 a week that each man previously contributed to a company-sponsored insurance plan.

An improved vacation schedule provides one week's vacation after one year of service, two weeks after three years and three weeks after 10 years.

The salesmen also won improved holiday pay, full pay while on jury duty, three days' condolence leave and bidding rights for better paying jobs.

### Hiring Rate Up \$12.50

The immediate effects of the contract will raise the hiring rate by \$12.50 weekly, give salesmen \$50 weekly sick pay for 13 weeks and jump life insurance coverage from \$3,000 to \$6,500.

"The improvements we achieved in the contract are not so much in amount as in kind," Lebold said. "The establishment of the union health and welfare plan and the pension plan, the only combination of its kind in the whole region, lays a foundation on which to build a strong, powerful union in the Carolinas."

One hundred and fifty Merita plant employees, previously organized, voted their support of the salesmen at three meetings and sent two members, Les Watts and Elliot Martin, to sit in at the final bargaining session. State mediator Don Scilly and federal conciliator Yates Haefner assisted the management and the union in coming to terms at the final meeting.

### Election Won in October

The union won an NLRB election among the Merita salesmen Oct. 20 by a 47 to 24 margin.

A 22-man committee, headed by Local 28 Pres. Bill Griffith, Ed Seegar, John Overcash and Lebold, negotiated for the union.

Lebold also reported that the company is ready to begin negotiations with the union on behalf of 90 Merita salesmen in the Rocky Mount, N.C., area. Their contract expires in March.

In addition to the 90 Rocky Mount

salesmen and the Charlotte salesmen and plant employees, the RWDSU also represents 69 salesmen in Wilmington, N.C.

Merita is the southern division of the American Baking Co., the third largest bakery in the country. RWDSU locals also represent American Baking Co. employees in several other cities.

## Bill Langston Better After Heart Attack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—RWDSU Council Org. Bill Langston suffered a heart attack Saturday, Jan. 14, and has been hospitalized since, Council Org. Jack Fields reported.

Langston, 44, is in good condition at Carraway Methodist Hospital and is expected to be released shortly.

A member of Local 441 in Birmingham, he has been on the union's staff since 1941.



**FIGHTING BACK:** Laid off for union activity at Mayo Chemical Co. in Smyrna, Ga., employees Emmett Sullivan, Bobby Joe Parker and Clyde Wadsworth are fighting for reinstatement through their union, Local 315 of RWDSU.

## Union Fights: Arbitrator Reinstates Veteran Salesman

By R. W. PARKER

International Representative

WILMINGTON, N.C.—The members of Local 1035 here in Wilmington learned the real meaning of the word union and the real meaning of job security.

On the night of Sept. 8, the Merita bakery decided that R. R. White, 56 years old, a route salesman working out of New Bern, N. C. with 21 years of service, could no longer perform his duties satisfactorily and so discharged him. White immediately filed a grievance and the union began to process his case, the second discharge case that Local 1035 has had since it was organized in 1956.

Many of the employees were doubtful that the union could do anything for them once they had been fired, so all eyes of both members and non-members were on this case.

The company also decided that they were going to destroy the union. In spite of the fact that the Merita Bakery has a representative whose duties are to nego-

tiate all contracts for the company and who usually handles all grievances that go to the third step and from there to arbitration, Merita went and hired the law firm of Carter, Murchison and Fox to represent it.

### Lawyer Threatens Union Leader

In the first meeting of the third step, following some discussion of the case, Mr. Carter, the company lawyer, threatened to "beat up" Irving Lebold, the regional director of the RWDSU, who, along with me, was handling the case for the union. At this point the attitude of Mr. Carter had become so out of place that it was no longer possible to negotiate with him and it was necessary for the union to break off negotiations and carry the matter to arbitration.

The hearing was held on Dec. 8 and 9 in the grand jury room of the New Hanover County Court House in Wilmington. A little more calm, Mr. Carter represented the company, along with the plant manager, Mr. Steed. The union was represented by Reg. Dir. Lebold and myself. Both sides presented their arguments before Harold D. Jones Jr., the arbitrator, who

was appointed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

On Dec. 23, Mr. Jones made the following award: the discharge of R. R. White was not in accordance with the applicable provisions of the company-union agreement. Further, R. R. White shall be returned to the payroll of the company as a route salesman prior to Jan. 9, 1961, and his employment shall be considered to have been continuous from Sept. 8 with respect to all rights and benefits provided by the company-union agreement.

Finally, with respect to back pay, White shall receive \$75 for each full week between Sept. 8 and the date of his return to the payroll, minus any earnings or benefits received.

I am happy to conclude this story with the fact that White went back to work on Monday, Jan. 9. Inasmuch as he had no income during his layoff, he will receive in excess of \$1,500.

Reg. Dir. Lebold said: "The key thing is that the company has paid nearly \$2,000 to find out that they can't just fire a 56-year-old man with 21 years of service."



## 15c Wage Hike Negotiated At McDonald's in Winnipeg; Western Grocers Settles

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Joint Council has completed negotiations for 155 members employed in three plants here, Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert reported.

Seventy Local 468 members employed at McDonald's Consolidated (Safeway Stores) won 15 cents hourly in a recently-signed two-year agreement. The pact provides a wage increase of 7 cents retroactive to Oct. 1, an additional 5 cents next October and transfer of the 3-cent cost-of-living bonus to the permanent rates.

The second shift premium was increased 3½ cents hourly, while both the second and third shift premium will be raised 1½ cents next October, bringing both premiums to 10 cents hourly.

The workers also won improvements in vacation and holiday schedules, including holiday pay for employees with less than one year's service; wage adjustments ranging from 1½ to 9 cents hourly, and the establishment of several new job classifications, caused by the company's combining the grocery and produce warehouses into one warehouse.

The local's negotiators were P. Nikkel, G. Fletcher, W. Hackewich, P. Tait, A. Graham, L. Cadotte and Schubert.

### Western Groceries Signs

After lengthy negotiations, 50 members of Local 469 have reached agreement with Western Groceries on a two-year contract, Schubert also reported.

The 50 workers, employed at Western's warehouse, won \$3.20 weekly, retroactive to Jan. 1, and \$2.80 more next November in addition to a flat \$25 for November and December, 1960. The contract also improves the vacation schedule and makes several other amendments.

Chairman Carl Buchan, T. Kries, R. Marshall, M. Roth, B. Belinski and Schubert negotiated for the Western workers.

### Fibreboard Pact Signed

Thirty-five employees of Fibreboard Manufacturing won 12½ cents an hour and improved fringes in a two-year agreement, Schubert also reported.

The Fibreboard workers, members of Local 467, won 6½ cents across-the-board retroactive to Nov. 15 and 6 cents more next Nov. 15. In addition the local won two additional holidays, a second week of vacation after one year's service and a 2-cent night shift premium increase.

B. Schmidt, D. Mueller and Schubert negotiated the agreement for the Fibreboard employees.

### Four Negotiations Opening Soon

Schubert also reported that negotiations are expected to begin shortly for 275 members of the Manitoba Joint Council employed at four shops, the hardware and retail divisions of J. H. Ashdown, at Commercial Refrigeration and at Bathurst Container Co.

## Weston Bakeries Organize

TIMMINS, Ont.—Fifteen members of Local 915 have won their first contract with the management of Weston Bakeries here, it was reported by Felix Whittaker, local business agent.

The two-year agreement provides a \$6 weekly increase in base pay, dues check-off, job-bidding, union security, seniority protection and grievance procedures.

The contract was negotiated by a union committee and Whittaker with the assistance of Int'l Rep. Al Gleason.

BEAMSVILLE, Ont.—The Ontario Labour Relations Board certified Local 461 as the bargaining agent for 10 employees of Weston Bakeries Ltd. here Jan. 20, it was reported by Bill Irwin, local representative.

Contract negotiations on behalf of the new members, employed at Weston's depot here, are expected to open shortly.

## Sydney Strike Goes On

SYDNEY, N.S.—The strike of 18 members of Local 596 at Mason's Ltd., a fruit and vegetable wholesaler here, is continuing, it was reported by J. D. White, local business agent.

Mason's has applied for the decertification of Local 596 as bargaining agent for the workers. The case will be heard by the Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board in Halifax Jan. 30.

The strike began Oct. 24 when Mason's refused to accept a conciliation board's recommendations, handed down Oct. 4. The board recommended wage increases of \$2 to \$4 weekly over two years, a 40-hour guaranteed work week, a welfare plan and improved working conditions.

A number of RWDSU locals in the area, the Cape Breton Labour Council and RWDSU locals throughout Canada have contributed financial assistance to the strikers.

## Rubber Workers Open Talks

TORONTO (CPA)—The United Rubber Workers Union has opened negotiations with major Canadian rubber firms under a cloud of layoffs and slumps in tire sales.

For the first time in four years, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. shut its new Toronto tire production department for two weeks—laying off about 1,000 employees. The temporary shutdown followed a series of layoffs that had cut the company's production force from 2,000 to 1,200.



**UNIONISTS ENTERTAIN ORPHANS:** Members of Machinists Lodge 118, Montreal, welcome some of the 400 orphans who were their guests on an excursion into the Laurentian Mountains. They chartered a special train and hired a brass band to entertain the youngsters.

## Jobless at 528,000, Highest Since '30's

OTTAWA (CPA)—The latest unemployment figures show 528,000 Canadians out of work in December, 1960, an increase of 99,000 over the previous month.

Already 8.2 percent of the working force is jobless—a record of dubious distinction for December. Not since the height of the depression has unemployment been so high so early in the winter.

Agriculture, construction and manufacturing industries experienced greater-than-average decline in employment between November and December, said the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Again most of the workers released were men, while the employment of women increased slightly.

The joint DBS—Department of Labor monthly release said that in the last three months of 1960 16 percent of all construction workers and about 20 percent of all labourers were without jobs. The proportion of transportation workers unemployed was also above the national average.

Here is a regional breakdown of unemployment in December:

Percentage of local work force	11.9	10.1	6.4	5.5	10.9
(Dec. '59 in brackets)	(10.3)	(7.2)	(4.8)	(4.7)	(6.6)

### Jobless Conference Set for Feb. 10 and 11

TORONTO (CPA)—The Ontario Federation of Labor has scheduled its special conference on unemployment for Toronto on Feb. 10 and 11.

Economists, welfare experts and other community spokesmen will attend the sessions along with OFL representatives in an effort to map short-term and long-term means of creating jobs.

Proposals emerging from the conference are expected to be among those incorporated in the federation's brief and presented to the provincial cabinet during the OFL's annual legislative submission.

## Interest in New Party Grows Among RWDSUers

TORONTO, Ont.—Two meetings to advance the New Party Founding Fund have been held among RWDSU Ontario members, it was reported by Hugh Buchanan, Ontario supervisor.

In Ottawa, officers, executive members and stewards of the Dominion Stores and of the Dairy Workers local attended one meeting while a similar meeting was held in Brockville, Ont. for eastern Ontario locals.

"We had a very favorable reaction at both meetings," Buchanan said. "Quite a lot of interest was shown in the New Party."

WINNIPEG, Man.—The New Party Founding Fund drive is gaining interest and support among the Manitoba Joint Council's locals, Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert said.

"We are trying to raise \$1 from each member for the New Party Founding Fund," Schubert said, "and we're moving right along in the campaign."

TORONTO (CPA)—The Ontario wing of the New Party will come into being in October.

The Ontario Committee for the New Party announced that more than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention scheduled for Oct. 7-9.

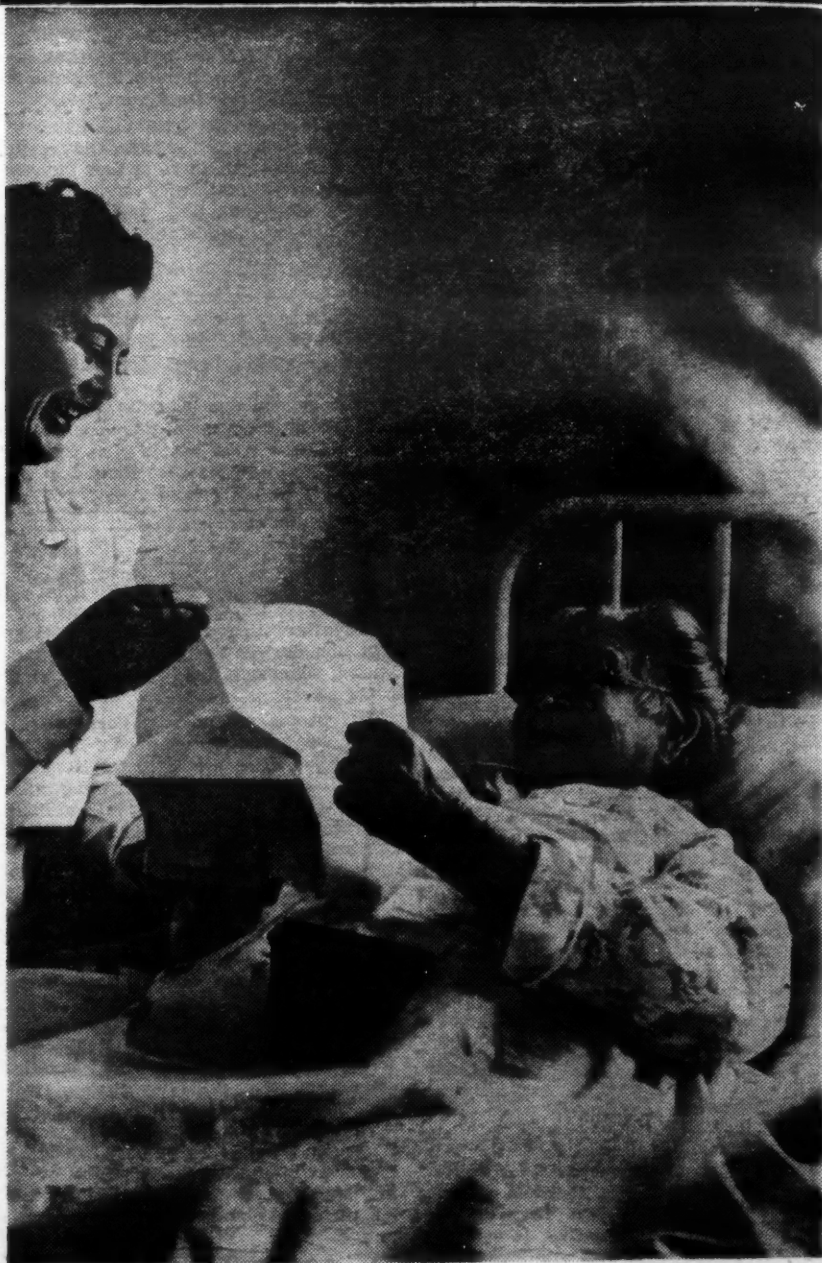
Members of the convention arrangements committee are Henry Weisbach, Ontario Education Director for the Canadian Labor Congress; Douglas Hamilton, Ontario Federation of Labor secretary-treasurer; and Iona Samis, chairman of the provincial CCF Finance Committee.



# HEALTH CARE

## NEW FRONTIER

# FOR THE AGED



### feature Section

**F**EW OF THE ITEMS on President John F. Kennedy's list of legislative "musts" for 1961 top medical care for the aged, either in importance or in the political storm it is likely to kick up.

That the battle will be fought and that it will be rough is certain. Candidate Kennedy promised to give high priority to health care legislation during the campaign, and he is committed to submit a bill to Congress within 30 days of assuming office. His aides have been working on a new health plan. The powerful American Medical Association, which is unyieldingly opposed to any government health aid whatsoever, is also mapping its strategy.

Dr. Ernest B. Howard, assistant executive vice-president of the AMA, recently told a group of his colleagues: "Our opposition is going to fight with everything. I tell you, gentlemen, we have to fight with every resource, right down the line."

The AMA has bitterly fought all attempts to have government enter the medical sphere, largely due to the fear that the traditional freedom of a doctor to set his own fee will be jeopardized. Even when the aim is only to establish government administered insurance, which in no way changes medical practice, the physicians' group views it as a foot in the door to what it calls government "control" and "socialized medicine."

The soaring cost of health care, the growing numbers of aged persons and their low income—these are the major factors which have now brought the issue of government health insurance to the political boiling point.

Here are a few of the key facts:

- The percentage of Americans in the total population who are over 65 is twice what it was at the turn of the century. In 1900 there were 3 million, today there are 16 million.

- The average income of persons over 65 is less than \$1,000 a year. Only one in five has a paying job. Many oldsters have little more to live on than their Social Security checks, which average \$72 a month for individuals and \$125 for couples.

- Illness hits the elderly more often than the young, and lasts longer. The aged, on the average, spend more than double the time in hospitals than do patients under 65. Total medical expenses are also double.

- The cost of medical care has risen faster than any other item on the consumer price index. In the last decade the price of medical care has gone up 44.5 percent. Hospital costs have gone up a staggering 87 percent.

- Most oldsters either cannot get medical insurance, or cannot afford it. The Public Health Service reported only this month that no more than 46 percent of the aged have any form of hospitalization insurance and only 37 percent have any kind of surgical insurance. The insurance sold to the aged is expensive as well as extremely limited in benefits and is usually studded with restrictions.

**N**ONPROFIT PLANS like Blue Cross and Blue Shield, which attempt to extend coverage to the aged, have run into financial difficulty as they are undercut by commercial companies that insure only young, healthy persons.

The clear need to provide elderly citizens with adequate health protection has brought forth a large number of proposed solutions.

The AMA and other opponents of government insurance claim that private insurance can be made to do the job. The AMA voted recently to set up a nationwide "voluntary" health insurance program which would work through established groups.

Most objective observers, however, believe that only some sort of government sponsored insurance can cope with the situation.

Democrats, including President Kennedy, have generally backed the "Social Security approach"—that is, they favor adding medical benefits to the existing Social Security system.

Most Republicans, on the other hand, support plans like that of the Eisenhower administration, which sets up a medical program administered by the states with federal funds given on a matching basis. This plan provides for a "means" test, and has been dubbed "charity medicine" by its opponents.

Among the arguments used in favor of the Social Security approach are that it utilizes a proven and widely accepted administrative mechanism with existing records, personnel and managerial "know-how." The financial burden is spread evenly over the entire working population and is shared by the employer. The costs are paid for by individuals during their active, earning years, rather than after retirement, when income is sharply reduced. It is fair, because each person pays into the same fund from which he later receives benefits.

There is little doubt that the Kennedy administration's plan will be along Social Security lines. Most probably it will resemble the McNamara bill, which the President himself co-sponsored. This legislation provides all retired men over 65, and women over 62, whether eligible to receive Social Security benefits or not, with a variety of health benefits including hospitalization, nursing home care, and outpatient services.

The McNamara bill did not include any provision for physician's care, either surgical or nonsurgical, which many health experts are convinced should be in a medical plan. Many authorities would prefer to see the program provide a wide range of benefits even if this means that the patient must pay some initial costs himself, rather than full payment for only a few medical expenses.

Attempts are thus certain to be made by liberal legislators to add benefits to a health bill, while conservatives will fight to scuttle or weaken the program. The health of this and future generations of aged citizens will be profoundly affected by the outcome.

(Prepared by Public Affairs Institute, Dewey Anderson Associates)





# ALLERGIES

## Their Cause Is Still a Mystery, But Science Battles On

When Dr. Clemens von Pirquet, a brilliant Viennese physician, described abnormal body reaction to common stimuli (like hives from eating strawberries) as an "allergy"—he touched off a baffling search for its causes.

That was 53 years ago. But we still don't know why, or how, allergies get started. Not that we haven't tried; about 17 million afflicted in this country alone is incentive enough for medical science to probe for a cure. And some 1500 specialists practice in the field.

Years of research have brought progress, however. We can define allergy, for one thing, far more accurately than the lazy student who claims he's "allergic" to school books.

An allergy is an abnormal reaction in an individual to some substance which is harmless to other people. There are many allergic symptoms—a sneezing fit, a rash, an unexplained diarrhea, a chronic cough, or a runny nose.

Most often we refer to these allergic ills as hay fever, asthma, hives and eczema (skin eruptions). But there's a growing list of ailments believed to be sometimes allergic in nature: migraine headaches, intestinal upsets and sinusitis (inflammation of the sinus) included.

As science discovers these allergy-inspired ailments, it comes nearer to solving the old posers: what makes someone allergic? Is it inborn, or inherited? Can you outgrow an allergy?

To begin with, an allergic reaction almost never occurs the first time someone comes in contact with a potentially offending substance. Only later, after he's been "sensitized," does he begin to feel the discomforts.

This sensitization—of tissues—alters reactions in different parts of the body. If the lungs are affected, it's asthma; if the skin, eczema or hives results; if the lining of the intestinal tract, vomiting, colitis or acute colic; if the mucuous membrane of the nose and eyes, hay fever.

Such reactions may be caused by things we eat, touch or breathe. Theoretically, anything in nature, but usual-

ly a protein, may cause a reaction if it comes in contact with sensitized tissues.

Common food offenders are eggs, milk, wheat, seafood, nuts, berries, vegetables and condiments.

Occasionally an infant will break out in a rash the first time eggs, orange juice or some other food is introduced in his diet. For years, this has mystified doctors. Then it was discovered that infants occasionally can be sensitized before birth; this can happen as a result of foods eaten by the expectant mother.

How much of a certain food is too much? Experts disagree. However, according to Dr. Bret Ratner, Director of Pediatric Allergy, New York Medical College, Flower & Fifth Avenue Hospital, it's quite a lot: some five lightly cooked eggs, two quarts of milk or a pound of nuts a day. If the mother-to-be abides by the following "rules," she has nothing to fear:

(1) eat a varied diet; (2) don't overeat; (3) avoid "fad" diets; (4) remember that eggs, milk, nuts and grains are frequent ingredients for other dishes and may tend to be eaten in larger quantities than realized, and (5) if a desire for a certain food is particular strong, eat it in a thoroughly cooked form.

Parents can protect a child from allergies during its infancy by not rushing him into solids and other new foods. When a new food is introduced, it should be well cooked, and offered in small amounts at regular intervals—never forced.

However, not all reactions to new foods are allergies. For instance, a rash which appears around a young child's lips after he drinks orange juice may be caused by the juice's acid (a child's skin is especially sensitive). Colic (bellyache) or diarrhea also may be caused by sensitivities other than allergies.

When furnishing a baby's nursery, synthetic fibers are a "safeguard;" foam rubber mattresses, blankets of man-made fibers, etc. Above all, a parent should be alert for early allergic symptoms and begin treatment promptly if one occurs—the earlier the treatment, the better chance for remedial action.

Do children outgrow their allergy if it's left untreated? Frequently, the answer is yes. However, a specialist's help is often needed to combat severe, per-

sistent childhood allergy. And a mild allergy may lead to a more severe one; eczema, for example, is often the forerunner of asthma. Not all such asthmatic conditions are caused by allergies, however.

It's a tough detection problem for the allergy specialist; sometimes 30 to 40 tests can be given during a visit to his office. A really complete examination includes the study of several hundred proteins and samples of "possible offenders" at home; bedding, house dust, et al.

The study becomes more difficult with adults; medical science still can't offer a "sure cure," nor always find the offending agent.

But the research program to find means of relieving, and eventually curing, the legion of allergy sufferers goes on continuously.

The National Institutes of Health, of the U. S. Public Health Service, at Bethesda, Maryland, for example, is vitally concerned with the progress of allergy relief.

Recent NIH tests established that certain tranquilizer tablets are among the best relievers for asthma and hives sufferers, but for unknown reasons do little for hay fever victims.

NIH authorities advise hay fever sufferers that inoculation by a series of pollen extract injections is the only effective treatment now available.

Ideally, these "shots" should be given about once a month throughout the year. The course should be started early in the spring, about three or four months prior to the beginning of the hay fever season.

NIH scientists also point out that hay fever sufferers can help themselves considerably by taking a few simple precautions, such as:

Avoiding drives in the country, dust, cut flowers, insecticides, scented cosmetics and smoke, generally. Also by using prescribed nose and eye drops. Air conditioning is a big help, too. An ordinary window air conditioner filters out a good amount of the dust and pollen in the air.

In all, science rates a good report in its war against allergy—considering that the battle was begun just over 50 years ago. The hope is for a wheezeless, sneezeless, rashless future for our afflicted millions.

## Letters to the Editor

### World Government Seen No Road to World Peace

To the Editor:

One of your correspondents advocates world government as a means of preventing destructive wars between nations. But there is absolutely no reason at all to believe that if all of the people of the world lived under one single government that they would be able to live at peace with one another. Consider our own American history. We have had eight wars in all, seven of them foreign wars and the great Civil War of 1861-65. Now here is an important point for the advocates of world government to consider. More American soldiers were killed in the one Civil War than in the combined seven foreign wars.

If we look at the history of foreign nations we find plenty of evidence that living under one government does not prevent the people from fighting bloody wars with each other. At the present time the TV carries a series of plays by Shakespeare about the brutal civil war in England known as the War of the Roses in which the House of York and

the House of Lancaster fought for the control of the English crown. In the seventeenth century came another English civil war between the King and the Parliament which ended in the dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell.

In this same seventeenth century came the Thirty Years War in Germany in which about sixteen million people or about half of the German people died. Also consider the many civil wars which have come about in France, Spain, and the South American nations. Even if we go back to ancient times we find the Romans, Greeks, Jews and other ancient peoples fighting each other in bloody civil conflicts. Look at the present trouble in Belgium in which the Flemings and Walloons are at each other's throats. Indeed it is possible that Belgium may split into two independent nations of Flanders and Wallonia.

So there is surely no reason at all to believe that world government would prevent wars. Can any of your readers imagine Israel united with Nasser's Arab Republic in a common government? It is to laugh.

JOHN SMITH  
East Orange, New Jersey

### Defends Castro Actions in Cuba

To the Editor:

Cuba is the talk of the world now. A small country with hardly seven million in population, she has succeeded in only two years of her new way of life in acquiring many friends as well as enemies.

The Eisenhower administration was not friendly to Cuba. We expressed good will toward the Cuban people, but we consider Castro our enemy. But reliable American correspondents, professors and well-known writers visited Cuba and brought back reports that the Cuban people, the workers and peasants, consider Castro their national hero. His word is law to them. From their own experience they learned that their leader has no selfish motives.

Castro told his people to till the idle unused land, to build apartment houses with modern facilities, to build schools and get rid of illiteracy. They did all that and they now have food to eat and modern apartments with running water

and showers instead of one-room shacks with dirt floors. Their children are attending schools instead of begging alms in the street.

The people of Cuba consider this an enormous accomplishment for a two-year period. The didn't forget Batista's rule of graft and bribery, young girls selling themselves for a meal, workers and peasants starving. They don't want to turn the clock back.

They want leaders of their own choice and they ask us Americans not to interfere. Also they keep on reminding us that in the time of our revolution against the British in 1776, our now most cherished heroes were detested and looked down upon by the enemy. Tom Paine, the greatest orator of the Revolution, was called a "godless nobody." Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and the other great men were called by Britain "impudent and dangerous."

We American workers should sympathize with a people trying hard to abolish exploitation and want. They are working, studying, and making a better life for themselves and their children.

SOPHIE ROSENFELD  
Bronx, New York

rwdsu RECORD



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## What It Means To One Jobless Worker

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The emotional impact of going for some time without a job can be described only by an unemployed worker. The letter below—to the Michigan AFL-CIO News—was written by such an individual. He has plenty of company these days—more than five million.)

### To Whom It May Concern:

This is a letter from one of your former members. I cannot identify myself because I no longer have identity.

I used to carry many labels: "worker," "man," "husband," "father," "friend," "provider," "neighbor," "member of the community," to mention only a few. But I no longer hold claim to any of these.

I am no longer a worker because I cannot find a job. I cannot be a husband, father, provider, or even a man, because I cannot provide a living for my family, which is my first responsibility.

I am not a friend, neighbor, or member of the community because the only community to which I belong is the community of the unemployed—the hopeless, the dejected, the morose, the destitute—the misfits of society who occupy no role, perform no function.

The dejection which I feel now is somehow accentuated in the holiday season by the bright lights, the decorations, the tinsel, and the needless display of gifts and presents. As I mingle with the crowds of shoppers on my way to still another employment office, I feel a desperation and resentment which I try hard to fight back.

It is not their fault. They don't understand. I remind myself that there must have been a time when I didn't care, when I too failed to understand. But it was a long time ago.

I have been unemployed now for more than three years in the heart of a busy, thriving city. It was 1957 when I received that last pink slip from the plant where I had worked for more than 20 years.

But until now, somehow, I still had hope. I



believed that something would happen, somewhere a job would open up, this time they would not say, however kindly, "Sorry, too old. Nothing for you," or "All filled up. Nothing in your line."

At fifty, with a wife and three children to support, the youngest only eight years old, I am expected to fold my hands, go out to pasture, and let the charities take over. I am healthy and vigorous. My body aches to do an honest day's work, but I can find nothing but occasional odd jobs.

We jobless want to be able to earn back our self-respect. We want to be important in the eyes of our wives and our children. And we are resentful for being stripped of our dignity.

I am a simple man with simple beliefs, not entirely without education. I was lucky enough to spend two years in a university before I enlisted in the army, more than fifteen years ago.

We were told then that we must fight to preserve the cause of freedom and democracy for people everywhere. And I believed deeply in that struggle. But now we have a different kind of struggle in this country in comparison with which the Soviet challenge fades into insignificance. And that is the struggle to retain the faith and loyalty of all our citizens by providing economic security for them.

I read the papers, I listen to speeches, I talk with others who are unemployed. I have read about the coal mines in West Virginia, and the destitution which exists there. And I wonder what these people think. In comparison to them, I am living like a king.

Their understanding of economics is translated into the number of cents per day that is being spent on packages of "surplus foods," as if food can ever be surplus when people go hungry.

We cannot expect them, and you cannot expect us, to continue to be strongly concerned about preserving our ideology unless all of us who wish to preserve it are willing to first put our own house in order.

We live in the wealthiest nation in the world. Our resources and productivity are unlimited. Why can't we find the answer to joblessness?

## Kennedy's First Executive Order: More Surplus Food for Jobless

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The dramatic change in tone and direction of the American government when John F. Kennedy assumed the leadership of the nation was dramatically illustrated in the first Executive Order of the new President.

With almost seven million persons receiving surplus foods and 4.5 million unemployed, President Kennedy, by a mere stroke of a pen shortly after assuming office, was able to set in motion a program to ease their misfortune.

Under the Eisenhower Administration the surplus food program was administered sparingly. Food was limited to flour, corn meal, rice, dried milk, some dried eggs and lard.

President Kennedy's first Executive Order states:

"Whereas, one of the most important and urgent problems confronting this nation today is the development of a positive food and nutrition program for all Americans;

"Whereas, I have received the report of the Task Force on Area Redevelopment under the chairmanship of Senator Douglas, in which special emphasis is placed upon the need for additional food to supplement the diets of needy persons in areas of chronic unemployment;

"Whereas, I am also advised that there are now almost 7 million persons receiving some form of public assistance, that 4.5 million persons are reported as being unemployed and that a substantial number of needy persons are not recipients in

the present food distribution program;

"Whereas, despite an abundance of food, farm income has been in a period of decline, and a strengthening of farm prices is desirable;

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall take immediate steps to expand and improve the program of food distribution throughout the United States, so as to make available for distribution, through appropriate state and local agencies, to all needy families a greater variety and quantity of food out of agricultural abundance.

John F. Kennedy"



By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**  
Consumer Expert for *The Record*

Already there are over 75 different brands of measured-calorie, liquid-diet preparations on the market. They sell for anywhere from 89 cents to \$1.59 for a day's supply. You can buy either a powder to be mixed with water, or a liquid. They're being sold by drug stores, supermarkets, department stores and discount houses. New brands are coming on the market every week.

Advertising Age, a trade magazine, estimates that about \$20 million a year is being spent to advertise the liquid-diet products. Liquid diets are not the only current popular food fad. Honey-and-vinegar is another. But business experts consider the liquid diets the hottest promotional item since chlorophyll. (Remember that?)

In this latest diet fad, food and drug manufacturers have struck it really rich. In less than a year the price of shares in the Mead Johnson Co., which first introduced the liquid diet, jumped from \$60 to \$164 as speculators raced to get on the profit bandwagon.

No wonder. As nearly as we can figure it, the actual retail value of the ingredients in these liquid diets is 30 to 40 cents.

In case you've been in hiding from advertisers and sellers, the liquid diets provide a pre-measured intake of 900 calories a day if you drink one glass of the preparation in place of each of your regular meals, plus a glass at bedtime. The sellers claim that this is "weight control made easy and pleasant."

The basic ingredient of the liquid diets is skim milk, plus, in various cases, soya flour, some whole milk, yeast and a few other food ingredients, plus sweeteners, flavoring, and enough added vitamins and minerals to provide a sufficient amount of the known vitamins and minerals.

We figure that a day's supply of a typical liquid diet contains about 4 cents worth of vitamins and minerals, plus 20 to 25 cents of skimmed

The trouble with crash diets, say the Government nutritionists, is that people who try them soon return to their old eating habits, and the unwanted pounds soon return too.

But a well-balanced diet built around ordinary foods helps you learn new food habits which you can continue after the desired weight reduction is reached.

A well-balanced diet includes daily choices from four basic food groups; milk products; meat or meat alternates like eggs, fish, poultry; fruits and vegetables and breads and cereals.

Another big food fad currently is honey-and-vinegar. This is not so much a diet fad as a health fad. This mixture is recommended as a panacea for almost every ailment in a best-selling book called "Folk Medicine."

Recently the Food & Drug Administration seized 5,000 cases of honey-and-vinegar "tonic" called "Honegar" because the advertising for it was based on claims made in this book. Medical spokesmen say there is nothing in honey or vinegar to support the claims made by the book for health or curative value, the Cornell University food and nutrition department reports.

It isn't even necessary to eat seaweed to be sure of good health. The Government also recently seized shipments of sea-kelp pills promoted as a cureall, including claims it would prevent hardening of the arteries and other diseases, and even strengthen your will power.

The more serious problem is that—as this department has been warning for the past 12 years—many families spend heavy money for self-prescribed food supplements and vitamin products without a medical determination that they need them.

### What Doctors, Nutritionists Say About 900-Calorie Liquid Diet

A recent issue of Good Housekeeping Magazine carried a survey of specialists on nutrition and obesity. Here are some of their findings:



# LIQUID DIET FAD

## Can Formula Products Help You Lose Weight Safely?

milk and other ingredients.

For example, you can buy private-brand multi-vitamin capsules for only 3 cents each. They provide almost as much of the same vitamins and minerals as a day's supply of a liquid diet at a typical \$1.19.

Skim milk, the other major ingredient, is a valuable, high-protein food which is also rich in minerals and B vitamins. A typical measured-calorie diet product provides the equivalent of a double-rich glass of skim milk plus the other ingredients, for each meal. But the whole day's supply of double-rich skim milk can be bought in powder form for about 17 cents.

Even dairymen are protesting that the liquid diets charge excessive prices for what the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative called "trumped-up" skim milk with a few other ingredients and a vitamin-mineral supplement.

Like all fad foods, the price started at a high \$1.59 and is now down to as little as 89 cents in private brands.

But before embarking on a cut-rate liquid diet, it would be a money saver, as well as a nutrition and health precaution, to consult a doctor. He can make up a diet of ordinary foods that you can prepare at a cost of 50 to 60 cents a day. Or if he approves of the liquid diet, as some doctors have, at least you will be taking it under medical supervision.

It's best to consult a doctor to make sure you're in good health before going on any diet of less than 1,200 calories. Not everyone is able to go on that kind of diet. You may, for example, have a heart or kidney condition requiring special care.

U.S. Agriculture Department nutrition experts advise that the surest and safest way to take off weight, and keep it off, is to plan low-calorie menus based on foods you normally eat. Plenty of variety is important to insure well-balanced nourishment. The fact is, not all the vitamins in food have yet been discovered. Thus it's not entirely safe to rely even on preparations to which all known vitamins have been added.

Because 900 calories a day may be too few for many people, particularly men, these reducing programs may produce various reactions or side effects. Jean Mayer, Ph.D., of the Harvard School of Public Health, believes that "too great a rate of weight loss will invariably go with fatigue, nervousness, and inability to concentrate, and it may have untoward somatic and psychologic effects." Of course, such side effects and many others have been reported in all sorts of dieting programs. Many authorities believe that the more sharply food intake is restricted, the more likely are side effects. Significant, at least to some physicians, is that the symptoms frequently start to disappear as soon as the dieter discovers he can successfully stay on the diet.

Of more concern to most nutritionists interviewed is the over-all efficacy of these diets. Are they really worthwhile? Do they offer any hope as a permanent part of a comprehensive program dealing with obesity? There are conflicting views. Typical of many that are sharply critical of formula dieting is a statement by Dr. Stare of Harvard: "In our opinion they (formula diets) have a limited role in weight reduction. . . . Those who really follow the directions will certainly lose weight, but sooner or later they will return to 'meat and potatoes,' for eating is one of the pleasures of life. Then it won't be long before their weight will be back where it was before they started on the current tied vogue."

However, several medical researchers in obesity pointed out that, judged on a long-term success standard, all reported weight-reducing programs have generally proved to be ineffective. Recent analyses of weight-losing plans of all kinds have come to that conclusion. In one, A. R. Feinstein, M.D., who participated in the formula-diet research at Rockefeller Institute, said in reviewing results of all types of dietary regimens: "Losses of over 40 pounds generally occur in less than two percent of those who begin to diet; losses of over 20 pounds are rare in more than 15 percent of patients; and of those who manage to achieve significant weight losses, only one to two per cent maintain the loss for five years."



# The Tragedy Of Waste in America

By JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, President  
Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO

A television repairman takes one look at your set and says, "I'm afraid this can't be fixed. Better get a new one."

At the garage, the mechanic shakes his head and tells you it would be cheaper to start all over again with a new car.

Shoes for the children wear out as though they were made from old newspapers; the shirt on your back begins to fray after six washings, and the hot water



heater in your house fails a few years after you started to pay on the mortgage.

Recognize the story? It's the tragedy of waste in America, the tragedy of the "throwaway age," as Vance Packard calls it. They've stopped building better mousetraps and are just building more mousetraps.

What has happened to the tradition of building quality into a product? It is a tradition that has been deliberately sabotaged. The idea is to produce and sell everything from gadgets and widgets to Cadillacs and homes at any price the market will bear—and the shoddier the quality they can get away with, the sooner you'll buy another widget.

This philosophy of manufacturing is backstopped by advertising campaigns running into billions of dollars each year.

Buy, buy, buy! And be sure to get the large "economy" size. It wears out even sooner.

The theory is that the businessman's job—and that of the ad agency—is to peddle their wares regardless of their nature. In this view, the sole justification for the existence of enterprise is the creation of profits rather than the satisfaction of wants.

## Sole Test: Will It Make Profit?

What the merchandise may be—its quality or utility—is not considered the responsibility of the seller. If what is offered is socially undesirable, the concern is that of the buyer or of society at large, not that of the maker or the seller. The sole test is the ability to make a profit while meeting the minimum requirements of the law.

Once again, it has become up to the buyer to beware. Such, however, is the nature of today's products that the consumer often cannot logically determine his own interests since judgments in this area increasingly require specialized expert knowledge.

The point is well illustrated by charges filed by the Federal Trade Commission against Lanolin Plus of New York. FTC has charged that Lanolin Plus is making false and misleading statements in its claims for Rybutol, one of its products. Rybutol supposedly will cure tiredness, restore that youthful look, and create a sense of well-being.

The FTC has charged that the product is beneficial only to a small minority of cases where infirmities result from a deficiency of one or more of the nutrients contained in the patent medicine.

Yet, the head of Lanolin Plus was offended by the charges. "We feel our advertising is exactly right," he said. "In essence, we tell the public that Rybutol will help them, and, if not, they should see the doctor."

This is a response that might be expected of an old fashioned peddler of snake-oil. Coming from a modern big corporation, it represents the height of cynicism.

Some of our biggest and most respected corporations are involved in the great national confidence game of misrepresentation. At the same time that Lanolin Plus

was cited, General Motors agreed to withdraw voluntarily claims concerning the gasoline mileage performance of its Corvair. GM agreed to "stop representing that the Corvair will deliver 33 miles to the gallon of gasoline under normal driving conditions, or that the car will deliver any gas mileage figures not in accordance with the facts."

## Built-in Obsolescence

I am troubled not only by the cynical Madison Avenue theory of "built-in obsolescence" but by the almost universal acceptance of this new way of doing things. I am afraid the American worker is being trained against his will, and against his better instincts, to accept this false notion of making things shoddy so they won't last.

All of us know the story of style obsolescence because we live with it as a daily fact of life. Even before we get the old car paid for, there's a new style on the streets. The object is to shame us into getting a new auto as soon as possible.

When the American motorist indicated that he had had enough of obsolete gas-eaters and began to buy foreign utility cars in quantity, Detroit called the reaction a fad. Finally, it offered today's compacts, giving proof that U.S. industry can compete successfully if the consumer holds firm.

But, once again, the nation is being given a double-shuffle. Already, we are being given "giant" compacts and "super" models which aren't what the customer ordered at all. Again, the auto industry is seeking to peddle style obsolescence instead of a better car as its answer to sales volume and higher profits.

Phony as it may be, style-obsolescence is moral compared with that caused by planned materials failure. Yet, it is an open secret that much of what we produce will be junk in short order because it was planned that way. This may temporarily create more sales, but it also lowers real living standards, and artificially saps buying power.

Something, indeed, has happened to the values of our world, and that something threatens the foundations of our industrial society. It has elevated and glorified waste, and unless trends are reversed we may find that we have depleted our resources to create mammoth junkyards.

In his new important book, "The Waste Makers," Vance Packard tells the whole disgraceful story . . . how they work on us, undermining traditional American values of quality and excellence . . . and how they endanger our future by this shocking and irresponsible trend. We Americans have used up more of the world's resources in the past 40 years than all the people of the world in the 4,000 years of recorded history up to 1914.

We need a revolution among consumers. We need a revolution in the concept of "building just for today, and sell 'em another tomorrow."

But the case is not hopeless.  
A survey reported by the "New York Herald Tribune"



Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

indicates that the home is replacing the automobile as the Number One status symbol for Americans.

In the same survey, significantly, it was shown that in many cases the home-buyer is now often "much better informed than the seller."

Real estate salesmen are complaining that prospective homebuyers are taking a much keener interest now in such things as "the foundation, the roof, the neighborhood, and they're wiser about financing."

Just a few years ago, the editors of "Fortune Magazine"—that businessman's bible—collaborated with Russell Davenport in putting out an entire issue devoted to America's "Permanent Revolution." One of its major points was to contrast the "bad old days" with the vital, prosperous United States of the mid-century.

Fortune's editors found the signs of "a better society" and they analyzed the factors responsible for it. Higher real wages, more stable labor relations and greater security were among the factors thought to be responsible.

## What Kind of Responsibility?

But they attributed this better society also to such factors as, in their terms, "more honest financial dealings" and "greater social responsibility by corporation executives."

What kind of "social responsibility" is being exercised by these corporation executives when they hire the stunt men of Madison Avenue to persuade us to buy more than we need, more than we can really use, and things that don't last if we do need them?

What kind of "social responsibility" is it that justifies high prices for antibiotics on the ground that they



will soon become obsolescent? In plain language this means the drug firms deliberately hike drug prices so they can parlay profits while the product is hot.

Testifying before the Kefauver Committee during the 1960 investigation of high drug prices and profits, the president of Lederle Laboratories, a leading maker of antibiotics and other so-called "ethical" drugs, said: "We at Lederle are proud of our achievements, of the weapons we have forged against the ailments that afflict mankind."

It was the testimony of the same witness that revealed the incredible philosophy of pricing these "weapons against mankind's ailments" so high that his company will be guaranteed an over-all profit margin of 15 percent on net sales after taxes.

So the goal is to prolong human life. The fact that five manufacturers of antibiotics, in ostensible competition, charge identical high prices is just a coincidence. And if the patient pays somewhere between 500 and 5,000 times the cost of making the drug, that is unfortunately necessary in order to make a killing.

But I am citing symptoms. The disease itself is the wasting away of the American heritage. It is the withering of our sense of what is right and proper, in a moral climate created by billions of dollars worth of clever nonsense in the advertising field.

America is beautiful. America is great. But how long can this last in the "throwaway age?" Let us bring this tragedy to an end. Let us ask for quality, and remember the concept of quality in our own work.



# TENSIONS

## Learning How to Get Rid of Them

Having answered all these questions, you should now have an idea whether your tensions are slight or severe. To repeat what we said at the beginning of the last section, the way to judge is: If your answer is "yes" to most of the questions, but with the qualification that "this happens only occasionally, and it is 'yes' to only a few of these questions, or even if it is seldom very intense," then it is very likely that yours is only a moderate case of tension. In that event, carrying out the recommendations in the rest of these articles should help you find relief.

However, if your answer is "yes" to most of these questions, with the additional qualification that "this happens often and with intensity and lasts a long time," then it is likely that yours is more than an ordinary case of tension. If that is so, then you may want to consider further action, possibly consulting a psychiatrist.

### Talk It Out

When you get into a stew about something, do you go off by yourself and brood? Most tense people do. Instead of bringing their worries and gripes out in the open, they keep them bottled up, and when they do, strange things begin to happen. Little, trifling worries become magnified into giant disasters. Destructive emotions like fear and anger take over, making it impossible to shake the mood.

It doesn't make sense to try to work out anything by yourself when you're in the grip of upsetting emotions. You just can't think or act straight in this frame of mind. The best thing to do when you're troubled is to talk it out with somebody else.

What does "talking-it-out" mean?

It simply means going to some person you respect and trust and telling him what's bothering you. It doesn't matter how absurd you consider your fears and worries to be. The important thing is to get them out into the open.

But talking-it-out does not mean blurting it out to anybody at all. You should make a careful choice of the person in whom you plan to confide. Who this person should be and what qualities he should have will be discussed later. But, first let us find out what talking-it-out does for you.

Talking-it-out helps you to share your misery. For all its triteness, the old expression "misery loves company" has great truth in it. There's wonderful comfort in being able to share your troubles with somebody else.

Talking-it-out helps you to see things as they really are. Do you remember the trick mirrors at the amusement park—the ones which stretch your image out of shape and make it look ridiculous and frightening? Tensions have the same effect. They interfere with your normal sensations and thoughts and twist them all out of shape. They make you see things not as they really are, but as you might imagine them or fear them to be.

Talking-it-out helps to release pent-up emotions. When tensions build up with no outlet, the dammed-up emotions play havoc. The best way to handle supercharged emotions is to release them in safety. This is just what happens when you talk it out. In the presence of an understanding person, it is safer for you to tell about your hates and fears. Telling about them to take the charge out of them.

Talking-it-out clears your mind for sensible action. One way to get rid of tension, is to deal with the problem causing it. But how can you deal with anything when you are in a state of confusion?

The answer is: Talk it out. Talking-it-out helps clear your mind of confusion so you can concentrate on solving the problem.

When you have made up your mind to talk it out

This is the fourth in a series of articles, a condensation of the book, "Master Your Tensions and Enjoy Living Again," by George S. Stevenson, M.D., and Harry Milt. Dr. Stevenson is consultant for the National Association for Mental Health; Mr. Milt is public relations director of the association.

with someone, the next step is to decide who this person should be.

Here are the qualities such a "listener" should have:

- He should be a person you respect.
- He should have respect for you.
- He should be a person you can trust.
- He should be someone in whose maturity and judgment you have confidence.
- He should be a person who will listen to you with sympathy and understanding.
- He should be the kind of person who will keep your conversations confidential.
- Preferably, he should have some experience in dealing with other people's problems.

As busy as people are today, and as absorbed as they are in their own problems, there is always someone who is willing to listen and to help you with your troubles.

So, if you are beset by tensions, don't bottle it up. Talk it out!

### Escape For A While

When things go wrong and tensions mount—when you feel yourself losing control of yourself and of the situation—don't stand there and suffer. Escape for a while.

Beat a retreat—a temporary strategic retreat. Give your wrought-up glands, tensed muscles, and tormented nerves a chance to settle down, to regain their equilibrium.

Don't wait until you've lost control. Act while you are still able to decide for yourself what you want to do instead of waiting for your rampaging emotions to make some wild decision for you. Remove yourself bodily from the scene of conflict or frustrating situation. If you don't, you may be not only tense, but sorry.

### "Resting" Is Not Just Lying Down

The situation may require more than a momentary escape. It may require a weekend or a week away from the places and people involved in your problem. If the situation seems to require it, and if it is practical to manage it, then a change of scenery will be good for you. But if you do go away, remember that it is not a good idea to just go somewhere to sit and brood. It is essential that you keep yourself occupied in the company of other people.

Probably the most useless and even harmful piece of advice that is given to tension-ridden people is: "Go away for a rest." Where the condition is a result of physical exhaustion, this advice has value. But most often this is not the case, and a long period of rest without anything to do will only aggravate the condition. It should always be remembered that the normal outlet for tension is action. If action directed at solving a problem is not possible, then diversionary action should be taken. Inaction sustains the tension and only makes it worse.

### Recreation Means Change

We need relief not only from pressing problems, but also from the sameness and monotony of existence, from the deadening effect of routine, and from the

repression of creative impulses. Our day-to-day, week-to-week, year-to-year lives should be equipped with built-in, spontaneous, matter-of-fact opportunities for temporary escape.

There is one word for all of this—recreation. Recreation helps break monotony. It gives you a change of pace. It gives play to your creative abilities. It provides safe, pleasurable release for pent-up energy and tension.

A person who spends five or six days a week working with abstract ideas, books, or figures needs the kind of relief and relaxation provided by muscular work and manual skills such as gardening, carpentry, masonry; or by sports like tennis, golfing, bowling, swimming, skating.

### Take One Thing at a Time

Has this ever happened to you?

For weeks, things have been going along beautifully. You are operating at top speed and maximum efficiency. Tasks click off smoothly, effortlessly, almost automatically. There's confidence, precision, decision in every step you take, every move you make. There isn't a problem you can't handle. The present is all worked out, settled, assured and you're thinking ahead into the future.

Then all of a sudden something happens, something goes wrong. In a twinkling of an eye the whole beautiful, delightful picture is shattered. Your feeling of assurance is gone. You suddenly become aware of all your burdensome responsibilities. You become conscious of a hundred things you have to do and which are still undone, a hundred distasteful decisions which have to be made. You realize you're swamped, that there are a dozen things clamoring for priority, each one just as important as the other, each one needing to be done before the other.

You feel hopelessly trapped with disaster facing you whichever way you turn. You manage to get through the day and hope for some relief in sleep. But the tortured day is followed by a tortured night. You struggle to sleep, pushing the nightmare out of mind for a few seconds, only to have it come crowding in worse than before. While waiting for sleep, you go through the agony of trying to decide which task to tackle first; making one decision and discarding it because it won't work; trying another and discarding that.

Somehow you live through the ordeal, and then morning comes but with no relief from tension, nothing to look forward to but another trouble-filled day with its new accumulation of worries and anxieties.

Has it happened to you?

What can you do, then?

First, you must realize this is only a temporary condition; that it has happened to you before and will happen again; and, most important, that there is no need to go through a great deal of suffering waiting for the agonizing, paralyzing state of mind to pass away by itself.

The comfort you get from this thought alone will begin to relieve some of the tension. The feeling which is most excruciating in times of great tension is that "there is no way out." Recognizing that this is only a transient state of mind, that it will pass, should start easing the feeling of panic. This sets you up for the second step—tension-breaking action.

Select a single problem or task—just one—the one you consider to be most important at the time, and get to work on it. The other problems can wait. They've waited until now, and nothing terrible has happened. Another day or two is not going to make too much difference.

It is too difficult for you to decide which is the most important task; then don't. Pick the one you think will be easiest to handle. Don't worry about how trivial it may be in comparison to the rest. The important thing is to start doing something, to start breaking the tension.

(To Be Continued in Next Issue of The Record.)

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Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

## They Don't Dig Me

By JANE GOODSELL

I can't seem to get my message across:

Me: "Now, darling, don't forget to come home early Wednesday evening. We're going to the Bennetts' for dinner."

Him (two days later): "Say, you don't have anything planned for Wednesday night, do you? Bill Fletcher's in town and I asked him to have dinner with us."

Me: "I'd like to see a dress in size 12, please. Either black or navy and not over \$40."

Saleslady: "This yellow and white print would be lovely on you and it's marked down to \$89.95."

"Dear Katie: 'I'm so glad you're enjoying camp. Are you remembering to brush your teeth and change your underwear? Have you written to Grandma? Is your cold better?'"

"Dear Mommy: I am having fun. Please send me \$5 for basket weaving."

Me: "Just exactly how much does this car cost?"

Car Salesman: "We can give you a really sensational deal on this car. When you consider the easy monthly installments plus the savings on gas and oil . . . say, why don't you just slip behind the wheel and drive it around the block. Or better yet, drive it home and show it to the kiddies."



"WHATTYA MEAN . . . NOW THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S CHANGED YOU'RE NOT SO ANXIOUS TO GO?"



**CURVES AHEAD:** No need to warn "keep your eyes open" as Janis Paige displays her charms in MGM's "Please Don't Eat the Daisies."

Isn't that metallic tweed the most beautiful upholstery you ever saw in your life?"

Me: "Honey, would you mind picking up a loaf of unsliced egg twist on your way home?"

Him: "Here's that rye bread you wanted."

"Dear Sir: Please do not send me your book club selection for this month, 'The Sound of Bugles.' Thanking you, I remain, yours truly . . ."

"Dear Madam: We are sending you under separate cover our book club selection 'The Sound of Bugles.' Yours very truly. . ."

Me: "Will it hurt much, doctor?"

Dentist: "Now just open your mouth good and wide. That's fine. Nice



weather we've been having lately, isn't it?"

Me: "No, Molly, you can't have a cookie. You can't have anything to eat. Dinner will be ready in ten minutes."

Molly: "Can I have a peanut butter sandwich?"

Me: "Sally, I have to hang up now. I smell something burning on the stove."

Sally: ". . . simply must tell you about the awful scene Tom Hancock put on at the Browns' party the other night. It was most embarrassing. . ."

Me: "How long will it take to repair my iron?"

Man-behind-the-counter: "You can depend on us to do an A-1 job soon as we can get to it. Our repairman's been on half-time lately because his wife just come home from the hospital with twin boys. Cutest little tykes you ever saw in your life. . ."



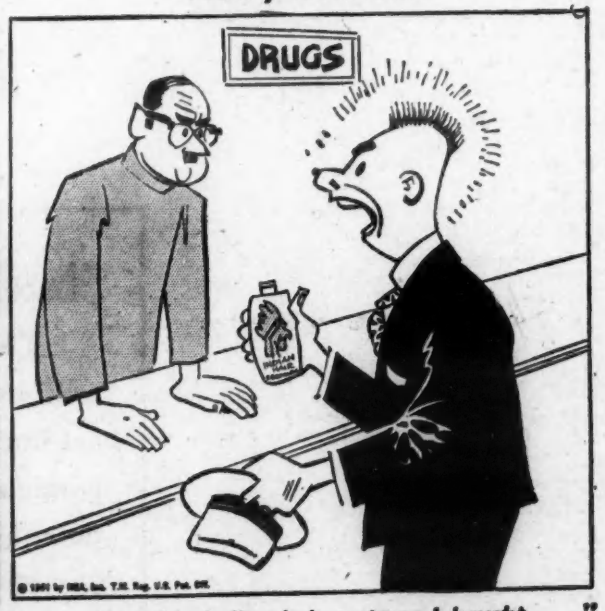
### Ticklers

By George

### Funny Business



"I'm afraid Grigsby lacks that inner conviction and self confidence!"



". . . About this Indian hair restorer I bought . . ."







### **Shadow Over America**

The ugly specter of joblessness haunts millions of Americans, as the world's richest land struggles once more to halt its periodic slide into a recession. The economy's downhill course, predicted many months ago by unionists and liberal economists, has already taken a huge toll in human suffering. For a picture of what being jobless means to an unemployed worker, see feature on Page 11. For other news of the Kennedy Administration's efforts to cope with its inheritance from Eisenhower, see articles on Pages 2, 3 and 4.